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 NEWS  3  APR 03  CAS coverage of exemplified prophetic substances
                  enhanced
 NEWS  4  APR 07  STN is raising the limits on saved answers
 NEWS  5  APR 24  CA/CAplus now has more comprehensive patent assignee
                  information
 NEWS  6  APR 26  USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent
                  assignment/reassignment information
 NEWS  7  APR 28  CAS patent authority coverage expanded
 NEWS  8  APR 28  ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
 NEWS  9  APR 28  Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS
                  REGISTRY
 NEWS 10  MAY 08  STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
 NEWS 11  MAY 11  STN on the Web enhanced
 NEWS 12  MAY 11  BEILSTEIN substance information now available on
                  STN Easy
 NEWS 13  MAY 14  DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased
                  limits for exact sequence match searches and
                  introduction of free HIT display format
 NEWS 14  MAY 15  INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal
                  status data
 NEWS 15  MAY 28  CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role in
                  records back to 1992
 NEWS 16  JUN 01  CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching
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 NEWS EXPRESS MAY 26 09 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4,
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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.22       0.22

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  19 JUN 2009  HIGHEST RN 1159249-84-9

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=> S atropine/CN
L1            1 ATROPINE/CN

=> FILE MEDICINE
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       5.83       6.05

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FILE 'USGENE' ENTERED AT 23:49:32 ON 21 JUN 2009

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 23:49:32 ON 21 JUN 2009

FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 23:49:32 ON 21 JUN 2009

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 23:49:32 ON 21 JUN 2009

=> S L1 and (nasal or intranasal or nose or transmucosal)/ab
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
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L2         683 L1 AND (NASAL OR INTRANASAL OR NOSE OR TRANSMUCOSAL)/AB

=> L2 and (stick or solid or semi-solid)
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=> S L2 and (stick or solid or semi-solid)
L3           6 L2 AND (STICK OR SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID)

=> D L3 1-6 IBIB ABS KWIC

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2006:493950  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          144:495372
TITLE:                    Solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design
                          to avoid abuse
INVENTOR(S):              Soula, Gerard; Dargelas, Frederic
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Flamel Technologies, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
                          CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     FR 2878161            A1    20060526    FR 2004-12428            20041123
     FR 2878161            B1    20081031
     CA 2589160            A1    20060601    CA 2005-2589160          20051121
     WO 2006056712         A1    20060601    WO 2005-FR50969          20051121
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,
             KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
             SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
             VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
     EP 1814523            A1    20070808    EP 2005-819409           20051121
         R:  AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
     CN 101094654          A     20071226    CN 2005-80045862         20051121
     JP 2008520634         T     20080619    JP 2007-542065           20051121
     IN 2007DN04016        A     20070831    IN 2007-DN4016           20070528
     US 20080193540        A1    20080814    US 2008-791336           20080109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       FR 2004-12428        A   20041123
                                             WO 2005-FR50969      W   20051121
AB   The object of the present invention is to prevent the abuse of the oral
     solid drugs, for any other use than the therapeutic uses
     officially approved by public health authorities.  The solid
     oral composition comprises an aggregator agent, and a viscosity agent to
     prevent the abuse of the medicines.  A composition which can not be abused by
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nasal or parenteral route was prepared from Carbopol 934P 100, sodium diclofenac 160, Lubritab 100, and magnesium stearate 130 mg as a tablet. By grinding the tablets a waxy paste is obtained which can not be pulverized for nasal inhalation and if dissolved in a water it will give a too viscous solution to be injected.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse

AB The object of the present invention is to prevent the abuse of the oral solid drugs, for any other use than the therapeutic uses officially approved by public health authorities. The solid oral composition comprises an aggregator agent, and a viscosity agent to prevent the abuse of the medicines. A composition which can not be abused by nasal or parenteral route was prepared from Carbopol 934P 100, sodium diclofenac 160, Lubritab 100, and magnesium stearate 130 mg as a tablet. By grinding the tablets a waxy paste is obtained which can not be pulverized for nasal inhalation and if dissolved in a water it will give a too viscous solution to be injected.

ST solid oral pharmaceutical form abuse viscosity agent

IT Drugs of abuse
(abuse of; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Viscosity
(agents; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Castor oil
Cottonseed oil
Palm oil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
(opium, concentrate; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral, solid; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyunsatd., omega-3; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Analgesics
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antimigraine agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitussives
Anxiolytics
Appetite depressants
Beeswax
Cocoa products
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Laxatives
Nervous system stimulants
Psychostimulants
Psychotropics

Tranquilizers
(solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
Barbiturates
Bentonite, biological studies
Castor oil
Cocoa butter
Cottonseed oil
Gelatins, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Lanolin
Opioids
Palm oil
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Soybean oil
Waxes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, hydrogenated; solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

IT 50-36-2, Cocain 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-42-1, Pethidine 64-39-1, Trimeperidine 76-41-5, Oxymorphone 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-58-4, Ethylmorphine 76-99-3, Methadone 77-07-6, Levorphanol 77-14-5, Proheptazine 77-20-3, Alphaprodine 86-14-6, Diethylthiambutene 106-11-6, Diethylene glycol monostearate 113-45-1, Methylphenidate 115-37-7, Thebain 125-28-0, Dihydrocodeine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-70-2 127-35-5, Phenazocine 129-83-9, Phenampromide 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, glycerides 143-52-2, Metopon 144-14-9, Anileridine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 300-62-9, Amphetamine 302-41-0, Piritramide 357-56-2, Dextromoramide 359-83-1, Pentazocine 427-00-9, Desomorphine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 441-61-2, Ethylmethylthiambutene 466-40-0, Isomethadone 466-90-0, Thebacone 466-97-7, Normorphine 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 467-15-2, Norcodeine 467-18-5, Myrophine 467-83-4, Dipipanone 467-85-6, Normethadone 467-86-7 468-07-5 468-50-8, Betameprodine 468-51-9, Alphameprodine 468-56-4, Hydroxypethidine 468-59-7, Betaprodine 469-62-5, Dextropropoxyphene 469-79-4, Cetobemidone 469-81-8, Morpheridine 469-82-9, Etoxeridine 481-37-8, Ecgonine 509-56-8, Methyldihydromorphine 509-60-4, Dihydromorphine 509-67-1, Pholcodine 509-74-0, Acetylmethadol 509-78-4, Dimenoxadol 524-84-5, Dimethylthiambutene 525-66-6 545-90-4, Dimepheptanol 552-25-0, Diampromide 555-43-1, Tristearin 555-44-2, Tripalmitin 555-45-3, Trimyristin 561-27-3, Heroin 561-48-8, Norpipanone 561-76-2, Properidine 562-26-5, Phenoperidine 627-83-8, Ethylene stearate 639-48-5, Nicomorphine 808-24-2, Nicodicodine 911-65-9, Etonitazene 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1477-39-0, Noracymethadol 1531-12-0, Norlevorphanol 2183-56-4, Hydromorphinol 2385-81-1, Furethidine 3176-03-2, Drotebanol 3688-66-2, Nicocodine 3691-78-9, Benzethidine 3734-52-9, Metazocine 3861-72-1, Acetyldihydrocodeine 3861-76-5, Clonitazene 5666-11-5, Levomoramide 7125-76-0, Codoxime 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 8067-32-1, Glycerol palmitostearate 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar 9000-69-5, Pectin 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies

9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 10061-32-2 11099-07-3, Glycerol stearate 11138-66-2, Xanthan 12794-10-4, Benzodiazepine 13495-09-5, Piminodine 14297-87-1, Benzylmorphine 14357-76-7, Dihydroetorphine 14521-96-1, Etorphine 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 15301-48-1, Bezitramide 15307-79-6, Sodium diclofenac 15686-91-6, Propiram 16008-36-9, Methyldesorphine 17199-54-1, Alphamethadol 17199-55-2, Betamethadol 17199-58-5, Alphacetylmethadol 17199-59-6, Betacetylmethadol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25333-77-1, Acetorphine 25384-17-2, Allylprodine 28782-42-5, Difenoxine 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 42045-86-3, Methyl-3-fentanyl 51931-66-9, Tilidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 56030-54-7, Sufentanil 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934p 63705-03-3, Polyglyceryl diisostearate 71010-52-1, Gellan 71195-58-9, Alfentanyl 77538-19-3, Glycerol behenate 78995-10-5, β-Hydroxyfentanyl 78995-14-9, β-Hydroxy-methyl-3-fentanyl 79704-88-4, α-Methylfentanyl 90736-23-5 121548-04-7, Gelucire 44/14 122861-38-5 132875-61-7, Remifentanil 886988-05-2 886988-06-3 886988-07-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980188573 EMBASE

TITLE: Infection prevention in patients with cancer: Microbiological evaluation of portable laminar air flow isolation, topical chlorhexidine, and oral non-absorbable antibiotics.

AUTHOR: Spiers, A.S.D.; Dias, S.F.; Lopez, J.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sect. Med. Oncol., Evans Dept. Med., Univ. Hosp., Boston Univ. Med. Cent., Boston, Mass. 02118, United States.

SOURCE: Journal of Hygiene, (1980) Vol. 84, No. 3, pp. 457-465. ISSN: 0022-1724 CODEN: JOHYAY
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1991

AB The increasing use of intensive cytotoxic chemotherapy for patients with solid tumours enhances the risk of opportunistic infection to levels formerly seen only in patients with acute leukaemia, and prevention of infection is a major concern. A relatively simple regimen of isolation, topical antisepsis, and orally administered non-absorbable antibiotics was studied in 18 patients. Sixteen of 21 studies were performed using portable laminar air flow apparatus and five with isolation only. All patients became severely neutropenic but there were no major infections. Microbiological results showed effective decontamination of the skin, which was maintained without recolonization or acquisition of new organisms. The ears, nose and throat were effectively decontaminated only when the regimen was intensified. Colonization with Pseudomonas aeruginosa, a major pathogen in compromised hosts, did not occur. The protective regimen is less expensive than regimens previously described, is acceptable to patients, and requires no modification of existing hospital rooms. It merits further evaluation in patients with common cancers who receive intensive cytotoxic drug therapy.
AB The increasing use of intensive cytotoxic chemotherapy for patients with solid tumours enhances the risk of opportunistic infection to

levels formerly seen only in patients with acute leukaemia, and prevention of. . . Microbiological results showed effective decontamination of the skin, which was maintained without recolonization or acquisition of new organisms. The ears, nose and throat were effectively decontaminated only when the regimen was intensified. Colonization with Pseudomonas aeruginosa, a major pathogen in compromised. . .

RN (atropine plus diphenoxylate) 55840-97-6; (atropine) 51-55-8, 55-48-1; (chlorhexidine gluconate) 18472-51-0; (chlorhexidine) 3697-42-5, 55-56-1; (colistin) 1066-17-7, 1264-72-8; (diphenoxylate) 3810-80-8, 915-30-0; (neomycin) 11004-65-2, 1404-04-2, 1405-10-3, 8026-22-0; (nystatin) 1400-61-9,. . .

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:294252 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Biocompatible compounds for sustained release pharmaceutical drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S):	Stefely, James S., Woodbury, MN, UNITED STATES Schultz, David W., Pine Springs, MN, UNITED STATES Leach, Chester L., Lake Elmo, MN, UNITED STATES Duan, Daniel C., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	3M Innovative Properties Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20020164290	A1	20021107
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-78805	A1	20020218 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-634406, filed on 9 Aug 2000, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1997-797803, filed on 7 Feb 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6126919
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	3M Innovative Properties Company, Office of Intellectual Property Counsel, PO Box 33427, St. Paul, MN, 55133-3427
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	188
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	3083

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations utilizing biocompatible polymers for delivery of a drug, particularly for solubilizing, stabilizing and/or providing sustained release of drug from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1--C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the --X-- group to the carbonyl group, and each X is independently oxygen, sulfur, or catenary nitrogen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1--C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the. . .

SUMM . . . 23° C., and are generally soft, waxy, or tacky materials. Such materials are not generally suitable for making conventional preformed, solid, drug-containing structures, such as microspheres, for sustained drug release because the low Tg prevents the material from maintaining its physical. . .

SUMM . . . drug as the polymer degrades and the drug is released. This is useful in many drug delivery contexts, such as solid and semi-solid implants and microspheres, as well as for

liquid injection formulations and topical sprays. However, it is particularly useful and surprising. . .

SUMM . . . of the non-branched chain is esterified. The salt can be used to advantage in various medicinal formulations, whether they be solid, semi-solid, or liquid formulations.
Preferred formulations include medicinal aerosol formulations suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation, such as MDIs.

SUMM . . . above, particularly the biodegradable polyesters and polyhydroxycarboxylic acids, can be used either as a drug containing matrix or counterion in solid, semi-solid,
or liquid formulations. Additional aspects and specific features of the invention will also be apparent by way of the following. . .

SUMM [0032] The present invention provides medicinal formulations containing a drug and a biocompatible polymer. They can be solids,
semi-solids, or liquids. Preferred formulations are
delivered by oral and/or nasal inhalation, although formulations can also be made for delivery via,. . . buccal, transdermal).
Additionally, compositions (e.g., those made with low polydispersity and/or medicinal salt biocompatible polymers) capable of forming stable preformed solid objects, such as dry powders, microspheres,
rods, pins, etc., can be made for delivery by injection, implantation or other suitable. . .

SUMM . . . and, most preferably less than about 1. 15. This is particularly true where improved physical characteristics of the composition in solid form are desired or for enhanced
solubility in, for example, an aerosol propellant. In contrast, the polydispersity of conventionally made. . .

DETD . . . Angstrom columns from Jordi Associates, Bellingham, Mass.. The samples were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran at an approximate concentration of 25 mg solids/10 mL and pressure filtered through a 0.2 micron alpha cellulose filter. An injection size of 150 μL was handled by. . .

DETD . . . Salt Lake City, Utah. The samples were derivatized with diazomethane, dissolved in chloroform at an approximate concentration of 20 mg solids/1 mL and pressure filtered through a 0.2 micron polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF) filter. Direct injection of 200 μL took 0.1 second. Conditions. . .

DETD . . . apparatus at 90° C. to provide acetyl-poly (L-lactic acid) with n=9.52. The polymer was dissolved in ethyl acetate at 16.5% solids and isopropyl alcohol was added until the solution began to become cloudy. The solution was sealed and allowed to sit. . .

DETD . . . some drugs might behave as plasticizers when added to the polymers, which would reduce the range of PHAs useful for solid preformed matrices, for example, as used in dry powder inhalers.
Consequently, the effect of a variety of drugs on the. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
174. The formulation of claim 173 which is in the form of a solid, liquid, or semi-solid.

IT 50-24-8, Prednisolone 51-43-4, Adrenaline 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7 299-42-3, Ephedrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 15686-51-8, Clemastine 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 18559-94-9, Albuterol 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 34493-98-6, Dibekacin 38677-81-5, Pirbuterol 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 51333-22-3, Budesonide 65652-44-0, Pirbuterol acetate 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 73573-87-2, Formoterol 89365-50-4, Salmeterol 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 98449-05-9, Butixocort

propionate 151751-58-5 177025-06-8,
1-(1-Ethylpropyl)-1-hydroxy-3-phenylurea
(biocompatible polymers for medicinal aerosols with enhanced drug solubilization, stability, and sustained drug release)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:167868 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Medicinal aerosol solution formulation with biocompatible polymer
INVENTOR(S):	Stefely, James S., Woodbury, MN, United States Schultz, David W., Pine Springs, MN, United States Schallinger, Luke E., Maplewood, MN, United States Perman, Craig A., Woodbury, MN, United States Leach, Chester L., Lake Elmo, MN, United States Duan, Daniel C., St. Paul, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	3M Innovative Properties Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6416742	B1	20020709
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-634406		20000809 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1997-797803, filed on 7 Feb 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6126919		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ringsred, Ted K., Howard, MarySusan, Sprague, Robert W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	40		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2641		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations utilizing biocompatible polymers for delivery of a drug, particularly for solubilizing, stabilizing and/or providing sustained release of drug from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1--C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the --X-- group to the carbonyl group, and each X is independently oxygen, sulfur, or catenary nitrogen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB . . . from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1--C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the. . .

SUMM . . . 23° C., and are generally soft, waxy, or tacky materials. Such materials are not generally suitable for making conventional preformed, solid, drug-containing structures, such as microspheres, for sustained drug release because the low Tg prevents the material from maintaining its physical. . .

SUMM . . . drug as the polymer degrades and the drug is released. This is useful in many drug delivery contexts, such as solid and semi-solid implants and microspheres, as well as for liquid injection formulations and topical sprays. However, it is particularly useful and surprising. . .

SUMM . . . of the non-branched chain is esterified. The salt can be used to advantage in various medicinal formulations, whether they be solid, semi-solid, or liquid formulations.

Preferred formulations include medicinal aerosol formulations suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation, such as MDIs.

SUMM . . . above, particularly the biodegradable polyesters and polyhydroxycarboxylic acids, can be used either as a drug containing matrix or counterion in solid, semi-solid, or liquid formulations. Additional aspects and specific features of the invention will also be apparent by way of the following. . .

SUMM The present invention provides medicinal formulations containing a drug and a biocompatible polymer. They can be solids, semi-solids, or liquids. Preferred formulations are delivered by oral and/or nasal inhalation, although formulations can also be made for delivery via,. . . buccal, transdermal). Additionally, compositions (e.g., those made with low polydispersity and/or medicinal salt biocompatible polymers) capable of forming stable preformed solid objects, such as dry powders, microspheres, rods, pins, etc., can be made for delivery by injection, implantation or other suitable. . .

SUMM . . . 1.3 and, most preferably less than about 1.15. This is particularly true where improved physical characteristics of the composition in solid form are desired or for enhanced solubility in, for example, an aerosol propellant. In contrast, the polydispersity of conventionally made. . .

DETD . . . Angstrom columns from Jordi Associates, Bellingham, Mass. The samples were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran at an approximate concentration of 25 mg solids/10 mL and pressure filtered through a 0.2 micron alpha cellulose filter. An injection size of 150 μL was handled by. . .

DETD . . . Salt Lake City, Utah. The samples were derivatized with diazomethane, dissolved in chloroform at an approximate concentration of 20 mg solids/1 mL and pressure filtered through a 0.2 micron polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF) filter. Direct injection of 200 μL took 0.1 second. Conditions. . .

DETD . . . apparatus at 90° C. to provide acetyl-poly (L-lactic acid) with n=9.52. The polymer was dissolved in ethyl acetate at 16.5% solids and isopropyl alcohol was added until the solution began to become cloudy. The solution was sealed and allowed to sit. . .

DETD . . . some drugs might behave as plasticizers when added to the polymers, which would reduce the range of PHAs useful for solid preformed matrices, for example, as used in dry powder inhalers. Consequently, the effect of a variety of drugs on the. . .

IT 50-24-8, Prednisolone 51-43-4, Adrenaline 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7 299-42-3, Ephedrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 15686-51-8, Clemastine 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 18559-94-9, Albuterol 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 34493-98-6, Dibekacin 38677-81-5, Pirbuterol 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 51333-22-3, Budesonide 65652-44-0, Pirbuterol acetate 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 73573-87-2, Formoterol 89365-50-4, Salmeterol 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 98449-05-9, Butixocort propionate 151751-58-5 177025-06-8, 1-(1-Ethylpropyl)-1-hydroxy-3-phenylurea
(biocompatible polymers for medicinal aerosols with enhanced drug solubilization, stability, and sustained drug release)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:160342 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and kits for maxillary dental anesthesia by means of a nasal deliverable anesthetic

INVENTOR(S): Clay, Bryan M., 302 Oakmont Trail, Ridgeland, MS, United States 39157

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6413499	B1	20020702
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-567635		20000509 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-528898, filed on 20 Mar 2000, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-174680P	20000106 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Krass, Frederick
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Jagoe, Donna
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Workman, Nydegger & Seeley
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 32
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1235

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and systems for anesthetizing a portion or all of a patient's maxillary dental arch using a nasal delivered anesthetizing composition. The process generates anesthesia sufficient for facilitation of operative dentistry, endodontics, periodontics or oral surgery for teeth of the maxillary arch. The dental nasal spray process consists of inserting one or more dispensing devices through the patient's nostril and delivering metered dosages of anesthetic solution or gel into the nasal cavity. The process may utilize a single solution which is a mixture of anesthetic agents, vasoconstricting agents and other physiological inert agents or two separate solutions, wherein one solution contains the vasoconstricting agents and the other solution contains the anesthetic agents. Anesthetic diffusion through the thin walls of the nasal cavity allows for the blocking of nerve impulses originating from the maxillary dentition and surrounding tissues. Anesthesia of specific oral regions such as right versus left sides of the dental arch, anterior versus posterior teeth, and soft tissue anesthesia may be controlled through modification of the dosage volume and the selection of right or left nostril insertion and agent delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and systems for anesthetizing a portion or all of a patient's maxillary dental arch using a nasal delivered anesthetizing composition. The process generates anesthesia sufficient for facilitation of operative dentistry, endodontics, periodontics or oral surgery for teeth of the maxillary arch. The dental nasal spray process consists of inserting one or more dispensing devices through the patient's nostril and delivering metered dosages of anesthetic solution or gel into the nasal cavity. The process may utilize a single solution which is a mixture of anesthetic agents, vasoconstricting agents and other physiological. . . contains the vasoconstricting agents and the other solution contains the anesthetic agents. Anesthetic diffusion through the thin walls of the nasal cavity allows for the blocking of nerve impulses originating from the maxillary dentition and surrounding tissues. Anesthesia of specific oral. . .

SUMM . . . spray are presently preferred, although the anaesthetic composition may certainly be applied as an non-atomized liquid, gel or even a solid, such as a powder. Delivery systems that better

control the range or area of application may be better suited in. . .
IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 51-43-4, Epinephrine
51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 53-21-4, Cocaine
hydrochloride 61-76-7, Phenylephrine hydrochloride 73-78-9, Lidocaine
hydrochloride 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6,
Tetracaine 101-40-6, Propylhexadrine 136-47-0, Tetracaine
hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-65-8, Pramoxine 149-16-6,
Butacaine 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 550-99-2, Naphazoline
hydrochloride 586-60-7, Dyclonine 2315-02-8, Oxymetazoline
hydrochloride 23239-88-5, Benzocaine hydrochloride 33817-09-3
64082-67-3, Cetacaine 79307-93-0, Azelastine hydrochloride
(kits for maxillary dental anesthesia by nasal delivery of anesthetic
and vasoconstrictor)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:131393 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biocompatible compounds for pharmaceutical drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Stefely, James S., Woodbury, MN, United States
Schultz, David W., Pine Springs, MN, United States
Schallinger, Luke E., Maplewood, MN, United States
Perman, Craig A., Woodbury, MN, United States
Leach, Chester L., Lake Elmo, MN, United States
Duan, Daniel C., St. Paul, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): 3M Innovative Properties Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6126919		20001003	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-797803		19970207	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Fubara, B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ringsred, Ted K., Howard, MarySusan, Sprague, Robert W.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2776
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations utilizing biocompatible polymers for delivery of a drug, particularly for solubilizing, stabilizing and/or providing sustained release of drug from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1 --C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links the --X-- group to the carbonyl group, and each X is independently oxygen, sulfur, or catenary nitrogen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB . . . from topical, implantable, and inhalation systems. Many of the methods, compounds, and medicinal formulations are particularly suitable for oral and/or nasal inhalation and use polymers of the formula --[X--R.sup.1 --C(O)]-- wherein each R.sup.1 is an independently selected organic group that links. . .
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SUMM . . . drug as the polymer degrades and the drug is released. This is

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SUMM The present invention provides medicinal formulations containing a drug and a biocompatible polymer. They can be solids, semi-solids, or liquids. Preferred formulations are delivered by oral and/or nasal inhalation, although formulations can also be made for delivery via,. . . buccal, transdermal). Additionally, compositions (e.g., those made with low polydispersity and/or medicinal salt biocompatible polymers) capable of forming stable preformed solid objects, such as dry powders, microspheres, rods, pins, etc., can be made for delivery by injection, implantation or other suitable. . .

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IT 50-24-8, Prednisolone 51-43-4, Adrenaline 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 137-58-6, Lidocaine 140-64-7 299-42-3, Ephedrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 15686-51-8, Clemastine 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 18559-94-9, Albuterol 22254-24-6, Ipratropium bromide 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 25389-94-0, Kanamycin sulfate 34493-98-6, Dibekacin 38677-81-5, Pirbuterol 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 51333-22-3, Budesonide 65652-44-0, Pirbuterol acetate 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 73573-87-2, Formoterol 89365-50-4, Salmeterol 90566-53-3, Fluticasone 98449-05-9, Butixocort propionate 151751-58-5 177025-06-8, 1-(1-Ethylpropyl)-1-hydroxy-3-phenylurea

(biocompatible polymers for medicinal aerosols with enhanced drug solubilization, stability, and sustained drug release)

=> S L2 and ((cocoa butter) or olefin?)
L4 1 L2 AND ((COCOA BUTTER) OR OLEFIN?)

=> D L4 IBIB ABS

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:493950 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:495372
TITLE: Solid oral pharmaceutical forms with design to avoid abuse
INVENTOR(S): Soula, Gerard; Dargelas, Frederic
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Flamel Technologies, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2878161	A1	20060526	FR 2004-12428	20041123
FR 2878161	B1	20081031		
CA 2589160	A1	20060601	CA 2005-2589160	20051121
WO 2006056712	A1	20060601	WO 2005-FR50969	20051121
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1814523	A1	20070808	EP 2005-819409	20051121
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101094654	A	20071226	CN 2005-80045862	20051121
JP 2008520634	T	20080619	JP 2007-542065	20051121
IN 2007DN04016	A	20070831	IN 2007-DN4016	20070528
US 20080193540	A1	20080814	US 2008-791336	20080109

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	FR 2004-12428	A	20041123
	WO 2005-FR50969	W	20051121

AB The object of the present invention is to prevent the abuse of the oral solid drugs, for any other use than the therapeutic uses officially approved by public health authorities. The solid oral composition comprises an aggregator agent, and a viscosity agent to prevent the abuse of the medicines. A composition which can not be abused by nasal or parenteral route was prepared from Carbopol 934P 100, sodium diclofenac 160, Lubritab 100, and magnesium stearate 130 mg as a tablet. By grinding the tablets a waxy paste is obtained which can not be pulverized for nasal inhalation and if dissolved in a water it will give a too viscous solution to be injected.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> END
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
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